



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1852.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS—NAGSHEAD, &amp;c.

The public land question has been before the country for years. It has been discussed every where, and presented to public consideration in all its aspects. It is, to say the least, a vexed question; and by many it is regarded as a most difficult one. The policy of the Democratic Republican party has been to dispose of these lands at fair prices to actual settlers, and to place the proceeds thereof in the Federal Treasury, to be applied to the payment of the public debt, or to meet the current expenses of the common government. This, we say, has been the policy of the Democratic party; and this policy, we must be permitted to add, is founded in principle. No distribution of the proceeds of the lands, as such, has ever been made. In 1836, after the public debt had been paid off under Gen. Jackson's Administration, and when the Treasury was full to overflowing, the surplus revenue, as it was called, was deposited among the several States according to their Federal population; and of this surplus North Carolina received some fourteen hundred thousand dollars. A portion of the proceeds of the lands was, of course, included in this deposit, but how much no one could tell, as it is impossible, after these proceeds are once paid into the Treasury, to discriminate between them and monies received from other sources. No condition was annexed to this deposit, except that the money should be returned by the States whenever called for by the Federal Government; but it is believed such call will never be made. If it should be, however, the people of the States would soon feel, most sensibly, by immensely increased taxation, what it is to rely on Federal bounty.

We are as much opposed as any one can be to that policy which squanders the public lands on particular States, or which would yield them up, without some fair equivalent, to actual settlers. It must be remembered, however, that these lands are within the limits of new States; that the people of these States are composed mainly of our own kindred and blood, who, as pioneers of civilization and free government are leveling the forests and subduing the continent for us, in some measure, as well as for themselves; that, as consumers, they pay tariff-taxes which go to swell the common revenue, and that, as soldiers in time of war, they contribute more than their full number to the common defence; that they need, more than we, the advantages of good roads, academies, and schools; and such being the case, the government has been uniformly liberal towards them in its legislation, and this liberality has been sanctioned by the old States. But while we are thus liberal towards them we should be just to ourselves; and we have the fullest confidence that Gen. Pierce—whatever combinations may be formed in Congress on the subject—will see to it, both in his recommendations to that body and by his veto, if necessary, that these lands shall not be squandered, but shall be properly disposed of and their proceeds "sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution." And for the very reason, if for no other, that we repose this confidence in the incoming President, we will suppose no case involving injustice to the old States—no scheme of plunder, designed to enrich one section at the expense of another. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." It may come, but we do not think it will. If it should, we will resist it; and if resistance prove unavailing, we shall then look to the Constitution and the nature of our system of government, and endeavor to act accordingly.

It will be seen, by reference to the Resolutions of Gen. Saunders, which we publish to-day, that that gentleman is of opinion that our Senators and Representatives in Congress "ought to apply and vote for an application of five hundred thousand acres of the public lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary" to open the Inlet at or near Nagshead. This work, it is believed on good authority, can be effected; and, when effected, it cannot fail to be of benefit not merely to an important portion of this State, but to the commerce of the whole country. It is a national work, and, as such, it has strong claims on Congress. Instead of an appropriation of five hundred thousand acres of land, we should prefer to see an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, if necessary; and we would go further than this—we would vote to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives to demand this appropriation of the common government, and to press it until success crowned the effort. We confess we would not log-roll it, as the saying is, for this or any other measure; but as a friend to the improvement, and as one who would see the old State receive what is justly due her from the government, we would advocate the measure on its merits, in full confidence that its merits would, at an early day, ensure the necessary appropriation. But suppose we apply for lands for this purpose, will not those new States which have already received their millions of acres, and which are applying for more, seize upon the application thus made as a justification and endorsement of the very policy which we, of the old States, are all united in resisting? And will not the old States put in their claim also? And if so, where will it end? No, if Nagshead is to be opened—and we think it ought to be—let us demand the money, and let us urge the claim until it is heard, heeded, and the appropriation made.

Gen. Saunders, it will be seen, also takes ground in a certain contingency, for "a distribution of the lands," or "a deposit with the States of their proceeds"—said proceeds "to be invested by the Legislatures in such stocks as they may direct, and to

be returned, whenever called for, in such stocks as may have been selected"; and in reply to Col. McNeill, of Robeson, on Monday last, Gen. Saunders said he would vote now for such a distribution or deposit. The government, it is true, is in debt some sixty millions of dollars; but Gen. Saunders thinks this debt can soon be discharged, and that the government will not, therefore, need these proceeds for the current expenses. But why not retain them to meet, in part, these expenses, and reduce the tariff-taxes in proportion? Why tax the people with one hand and distribute money to them with the other?

But suppose this deposit should be made, as proposed by Gen. Saunders, and the money invested in Railroad stocks, and the government should call for it—what then? Why, it is to be "returned," whenever called for, in such stocks as may have been selected"; and suppose the Federal government should be paid in Railroad stocks, would not that government thereby become the owner of the Roads? And if so, what could the State say or do in their management? Would not such a policy result in transferring State jurisdiction and State powers to Washington City?

There are other points involved in this question which we should like to notice, but lack of space prevents us from doing so. We may have more to say hereafter. Meantime it is but proper in itself and but just to Gen. Saunders to add, that we are seeking no controversy with him, nor with any one else. We have only uttered our honest thoughts—we have but reiterated Democratic principles as we understand them, and by those principles, happen what may, we expect to stand. Men die, but principles are immortal.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The reader will find in our paper to-day the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, the two Houses did not meet.

On Tuesday the Free Suffrage bill passed the Commons, on its third reading, without debate. On the same day the bill providing for a Railroad from Goldsborough to Beaufort, and transferring the State's stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road in aid of the same, passed its second reading in the Commons. This is an important bill. Its friends entertain strong hopes that it will become a law.

On Wednesday the two Houses voted three times for United States Senator, without any material change. See proceedings.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday last was observed throughout this State as a day of solemn public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the numerous mercies and blessings with which He has crowned and crowns the year.

The places of business in this City were closed, and Divine Service was performed in the various Churches. We had the pleasure of listening to a most able and impressive discourse by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, in the Presbyterian Church. We should like to see this discourse in print.

## IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday last contains several highly interesting papers, affording a full exposition of the overtures made by the Administration of President Polk, through General Saunders, to the government of Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

These papers—consisting of a letter from Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, to Gen. Saunders, and replies from Gen. S., our Minister at the time at the Court of Spain—were transmitted to Congress by President Fillmore at its last session, in reply to a call for them by the House of Representatives, but they have just now been made public.

We shall publish in our next the letter of Mr. Buchanan, and shall follow it up with the letters of Gen. Saunders.

The Lincoln Republican, under an editorial headed, "Lincoln and Gaston division line," of the 18th instant, has in it the following: "Col. Wheeler, however, gave the bill a mainly support. The Register reports him to have said that his colleagues, Lander and Caldwell, had indulged in such faint praise of it that he feared it would be lost." It is due, as well to Mr. Lander as to Col. Wheeler to correct any erroneous impressions that the above extract might create, and place these gentlemen right before their constituents. The reporter of the Register, no doubt, unintentionally misrepresented what Col. Wheeler said upon the subject. In his remarks upon the bill Col. Wheeler stated, "that his colleague furthered off from him, meaning Mr. Caldwell, he feared, would kill the bill by faint praise, but that his colleague nearest to him, meaning Mr. Lander, had presented to the House, in his remarks, a fair and true statement of the case."

The Lincoln Republican publishes the Correspondence between Messrs. Edney, Fagg and others, and in so doing connects William Lander, Esq., one of the Commissioners from Lincoln, with parties to this Correspondence. It is but just to Mr. Lander to state that he has had no connection whatever with this Correspondence, and that he is not responsible for it or any portion of it, or for the action of any of those who took part in it. It is also due to Mr. Lander to state, that his votes thus far during the session, have been Democratic; and that he has uniformly stood by his party organization and adhered to its measures, and we have no doubt he will continue to do so.

The Western (Charlotte) Democrat says: "We learn from a private source, that the Hon. James C. Dobbin has received the caucus nomination for United States Senator. Mr. Dobbin is every way acceptable to the Democracy, and his fine talents and brilliant oratory, will reflect credit upon the State, and secure to himself a reputation and position in the Senate, unsurpassed by any man of his age in the Union."

We have received a Communication signed "A Democrat," and one signed "Randolph," on the subject of the Senatorship, which we must decline to publish. The authors of these communications will readily perceive and appreciate our reasons for this course.

## THE ELECTION RETURNS.

The issue of the election was known on the morning of the 3d instant; and during that day sufficient returns were received from nearly all the States to determine for whom they had cast their votes. But even now full official returns have been received only from a few States. As they come to hand we shall present the actual majorities given; and when the tables are complete we will publish them in detail. Our readers will find below such results as have reached us:

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Pierce, Scott,	39,744
Pierce's majority,	39,058
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Pierce, Scott,	199,534
Pierce's majority,	179,743
NEW JERSEY.	
Pierce, Scott,	19,791
Pierce's majority,	44,301
OHIO.	
Pierce, Scott,	48,561
Pierce's majority,	6,570

A telegraphic despatch from the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio, received yesterday, informs us that Pierce's official majority is sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven.

Full official returns (excepting New York City) have been received. They give Pierce a majority in the State of sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-eight votes. Adding his known majority in the city, (11,179,) and his total majority is twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-seven.

In Massachusetts Scott's majority is 7,400. In Rhode Island Pierce's majority is 1,109. In Delaware Pierce's majority is 25. In Vermont Scott's majority is 9,129. In Massachusetts the Hale Electors received 28,023 votes, and in Vermont 8,621 votes. The Webster Electors received 1,070 votes in Massachusetts.

In Georgia Pierce's majority over Scott is about 20,000. In Tennessee Scott's majority is about 1,800. Pierce's majority in Virginia is 14,591. Pierce's majority in Alabama is 11,843.

Texas and California, the only States not heard from, are conceded to Pierce and King. This will make the vote in the Electoral College stand 42 for Scott and 254 for Pierce—giving the latter a majority of 212 votes. The following table shows the Electoral majorities from 1828 to 1852, inclusive:

	JACKSON'S (DEM.) MAJORITY IN 1828	95
Van Buren's (dem.)	1832	46
Harrison's (whig.)	1840	174
Polk's (dem.)	1844	65
Taylor's (whig.)	1848	36
Pierce's (dem.)	1852	212

Democracy has grown as the country has grown; and Gen. Pierce, it will be observed, has a larger majority of Electoral votes for the Presidency than any candidate since the existence of parties commenced. His popular majority is about 200,000.

	GEN. PIERCE.	GEN. SCOTT.
Maine,	8	5
New Hampshire,	5	13
Massachusetts,	6	
Connecticut,	4	
Rhode Island,	6	
New York,	36	
New Jersey,	7	
Delaware,	3	
Pennsylvania,	28	
Maryland,	8	
Virginia,	15	
North Carolina,	10	
South Carolina,	7	
Georgia,	10	
Florida,	3	
Ohio,	23	
Indiana,	11	
Illinois,	11	
Iowa,	4	
Wisconsin,	5	
Michigan,	6	
Kentucky,	9	12
Missouri,	9	
Alabama,	9	
Louisiana,	6	13
Tennessee,	7	
Mississippi,	4	
Arkansas,	7	
Texas,	4	
California,	4	
	254	42

## NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Directors of this company adjourned on Friday last, to meet again in this city on the 8th of December.

We are informed that the instalments called for, previously to the present meeting, amounted to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, of which individual Stockholders have paid in about the sum of four hundred and fifty-five thousand, leaving only forty-five thousand dollars or thereabouts yet to be paid in.

The Directors have called for another instalment of ten per cent, and resolved to take immediate and efficient steps to collect from the delinquent Stockholders.

In July last, the Stockholders in general meeting instructed the Directors to proceed to collect from Stockholders, who should remain in arrears for thirty days from that time, the instalments called for, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, and in each case to exact interest on all payments delayed.

The Directors passed a resolution, that they would proceed to sell in the manner pointed out by the charter the stock of delinquent subscribers, who should fail to pay up their instalments already due, within ten days.

The payment of interest on deferred instalments being much complained of, the Directors passed a resolution, that delinquent subscribers might pay the principal, suspending the payment of the interest due until the next general meeting of the Stockholders.

From what we learn, individual Stockholders will have paid in their five hundred thousand dollars by the 8th of December.

The faithfulness, industry, and efficiency with which the gentlemen, having this great work in charge, have conducted its affairs, entitle them to all praise. We venture the opinion that in no similar work in this country, (resting on the subscriptions of so many persons,) has more promptitude in payments ever been observed. On a call for half a million of dollars, for all to be promptly paid but forty-five thousand dollars, we conceive to be unusual.

The energy, industry, and indomitable perseverance of our Western friends, manifested in the management and prosecution of this great State improvement, throughout, increases our anxiety to be more closely allied to them, and to have the two extremes of the State united at the earliest day possible.

We are happy to learn that half the grading on the entire line is already completed—that the Bridges are under contract and being constructed, and that the work, upon the whole, so far, has been done for less than the original estimates of the Chief Engineer.

We learn that A. T. Jenkins, Esq., of Newbern, tendered his resignation as a Director, which was accepted, and John D. Whitford, Esq., was chosen to fill the vacancy. The difficulty between the Company and the Newbern interest with reference to the Eastern terminus, was referred for settlement to Maj. Gwinn, and Col. W. B. Thompson.

Col. Jefferson Davis, who has been in very bad health, is recovering.

## INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Entry of the Crescent City and Landing of Passengers—Pursuer Smith Still Excluded—The Difficulty Not Yet Settled—Further Spanish Threats—The English Fleet, &c.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Henry K. Davenport, U. S. N. commander, arrived at New York at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning. From New Orleans, via Havana, leaving the latter port on the afternoon of the 16th instant. She has experienced a succession of heavy Northern gales. It will be seen that she landed her passengers and mails on the 15th instant, after sunset, and had to remain outside Isabel Segunda, which was under way, and did not speak the C. C.; and after hearing her name and destination, passed on. After entering the port, to which no objection was made, the captain of the port came alongside, and informed Captain Davenport that the mails and all persons could land except Pursuer Smith.

Upon Capt. Davenport expressing himself pleased at the termination of the difficulties heretofore existing, the captain of the port assured him that it was only for this trip, but should Mr. Smith return in the ship from New York, no communication with the shore would be allowed. Captain D. expressed his regret at this, and asked that the difficulty was becoming more complicated by the measure, and that although the right to exclude any individual from the island, whom the authorities might consider prejudicial to its tranquility, was not denied, he could not concede the same to the Captain General to prohibit the return of passengers, simply because one person on board was obnoxious to the Excluyente.

To this no reply was made. Capt. Davenport was told when he left Havana for New Orleans on the outward trip, that the ship could not be permitted to enter the port on her return if Mr. Smith came in her.

But it seems the Captain General was induced to change his mind a few days previous to her arrival, in consideration that the voyage would not be completed until her return to New York, and that no change could take place in officers before that time.

On the eve of sailing, Capt. Davenport received a note from Messrs. Drake & Co., enclosing a copy of one to them from Martin Galiano, the political Secretary of the Captain General. The latter, together with one from Capt. Davenport to Messrs. Drake & Co., will be found below.

There were three English war steamers in Havana, and the report was that they were waiting to see the result of the Crescent City affair, many stories being in circulation about her being fired into, &c.

Judge Sharkey, the American Consul, a gentleman who has upon all occasions proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him, called on board the Crescent City and had a long conversation with Captain Davenport upon the state of affairs at Havana.

The passengers and officers of the boat who went ashore, were treated with the utmost politeness and attention by the Cubans.

The following are the letters referred to above: [TRANSLATION.] POLITICAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } HAVANA, Nov. 16th, 1852. }  
Notwithstanding that there remains in full force and vigor, the order of his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of September last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. Smith, an employee of the American steamship Crescent City, should return to this island, and also the entry of said vessel into this port, should she convey him, as the special concession made by his Excellency on the last voyage of said vessel to New Orleans, and on her return to this port, which she has effected to-day, might be interpreted in a doubtful manner, it being concessions founded on special reasons, of which his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at Washington has a knowledge, his Excellency instructs me to say to you that in future the said order will be enforced; so that, being informed of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern, and thereby avoid that, through bad intelligence, third parties be injured. God preserve you many years.

(Signed,) MARTIN GALIANO. To Messrs. Drake & Co., Consignees of the American steamer Crescent City.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY, } HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852. }

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Captain General, by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from New York, should Mr. Smith be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled. However, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., Com'g Crescent City. Messrs. Drake & Co., Havana.

## Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 22.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, arrived here this morning, having left Havana on the 18th instant. The news of the reception of the Crescent City, and the determination of the Captain General not to allow her to enter in a doubtful manner, with Pursuer Smith on board, caused much excitement, and disappointed general expectation. The return of the Crescent City to New Orleans, with the account of her visit to Havana, will be looked for with interest.

The foregoing news is important. We shall no doubt hear, in a few days, the result of this high-handed action on the part of the Cuban authorities.

Pursuer Smith has solemnly denied that he had anything to do with the late revolutionary movements in Cuba; but if he had not done so, the course of the Cuban authorities in the premises would have been unjustifiable.

The country will await further intelligence from Cuba with much anxiety.

Judge Dargan, of Alabama, has resigned his place as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

The two Houses balloted for United States Senator on Saturday, but failed to make an election. Mr. Dobbin, the Democratic nominee, lacked nine votes of sufficient. The Whigs made no nomination, but secured their votes on a number of persons, many of them Democrats. Over twenty different persons were voted for. The object of the Whigs is supposed to be to distract the Democrats, and finally elect a Whig, or a Democrat of their own choice. In this they will certainly succeed. Let the Democrats adhere to their nomination with the tenacity of the Whigs four years since, and a like result will attend them.

The Elizabeth City (N. C.) Pioneer of the 9th inst., referring to the extraordinary exertions made by the Whigs on the day of election, relates the following incident:

"Too bad. The Whigs even went into our jail on Tuesday last to get a poor devil out to vote for Scott in the morning. But the worst is yet to come. They put him back again as soon as he had voted! We think they might have let him stay out after once taking him out."

NORTH CAROLINA COAL FIELDS. A letter from a gentleman in the county of Chatham, N. C., to the Wilmington Herald, announces the sale of one-half of the Taylor Coal Mine, by Messrs. Gilmer, Wadell & Co., to a Northern company, for the sum of \$50,000.

WESTERN HOG TRADE. A packing house at Louisville, a few days ago, contracted for 5,000 Kentucky Hogs at \$4 per cwt. At Danville, Ky., prices have gone up from \$3 75 to \$4. At Huntsville, Ala., contracts have been made at \$5 50.

The Lynchburg and Tennessee rail road is now completed to Big Lick, and will be finished to Salem by the 15th of December.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23.—The steamer Hermann has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th inst. She brings the following as the state of the market at the date of her sailing. Cotton dull and declined. Sales for three days amounted to 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm, and advancing; Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 24 shillings.

PARIS. The French Senate had adopted the Empire by a vote of 86 out of 87. The title is "Emperor Napoleon Third," with hereditary title in his legitimate issue. If issue is wanting he may adopt a successor in the Bonaparte family—none of whom can marry without his consent. The people are to vote yes or no on the question on the 21st and 22d of November. The Legislature is to meet on the 25th to count the vote.

Louis Napoleon has accepted the honors voted him, in an address which had created an unfavorable impression.

ENGLAND. Nothing important from England. RUSSIA. Prince De Leuchtenburg died at St. Petersburg on the 25th of October.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23. Sales of 14,000 bbls. Southern Flour at \$4 44 a \$4 62. Wheat and Corn are less active and less firm.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 23. Flour is dull; sales of 900 bbls. at \$5. Wheat has declined. Red sells at 106 to 108 cents; White unchanged; Corn 65c.

SYRACUSE, NOV. 22. Snow fell here to-day in abundance, and the ground is frozen to such an extent that the snow will not disappear very soon.

Removal of Davenport from the Command of the Crescent City—Arrangements for Distributing the President's Message, &c.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 23d. The course recently pursued at Havana by the shipman Davenport, acting commander of the Crescent City, is strongly condemned by the Government. He has been removed from the Crescent City and ordered to the Vincennes, now fitting out for a three years' cruise in the Pacific.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, perhaps about the Crescent City affair, but more probably respecting the President's message. Some 20 special messengers have been detailed from the Post-office Department to deposit the message with the Postmasters in the principal cities and towns throughout the United States, as was done last year. They will start early next week.

Gen. Shields and half a dozen members of the House arrived to-day.

The Democracy of Washington are arranging a sumptuous jubilee dinner at the United States Hotel, to take place next Tuesday night.

Among the arrivals to-night are Col. Weller, Gov. Brown, and Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia.

## RICHMOND, VA., November 23, 1852.

TOBACCO. We have no change to notice in prices since our last report. The stocks on hand are light, and the breaks very small.

N. M. MARTIN & CO. Sales of tobacco by N. M. Martin & Co. 16 hds. Nathaniel Lea, at \$4 60, 5, 20, 6, 25, 6, 75, 6, 87 and 7; 2 at 7 25 and 7 50; 5 at 7 75 and 1 at 8 50; 3 hds. Dr. C. H. Jordan, at 6, 65 and 9 62; 2 hds. A. Alston, at 9 50; 12 hds. at 4 25, 4 40, 4 50, 5 40, 6 25, 6 40, 6 57, 3 at 7, 8 50 and 11; 1 hhd. Howard & Fitts, at 8 57.

WHEAT—Red 110 cts.; white 115 cts.

FLOUR—Demand good, with sales at \$5.

CORN—We note sales at 67 1/2 to 75 cents.

T. J. PEYTON. CORN MEAL—75 to 80 cents per bushel.

OATS—40 to 45 cents per bushel for ordinary Virginia.

EDWARD WORTHAM. BACON—Smithfield and Todd's hog round, 11 1/2 cents; Western sides, 10 a 10 1/2 cents; shoulders 9 a 9 1/2 cents; bagged hams, 14 a 16 cts.

WHEAT—Heads, 1 lb. at \$7 25; Gross 5 1/2 a 5 1/2; Roe \$1 00; Mackerel No. 3, \$7 a 7 1/2; No. 2, \$11 1/2 a 12, No. 1, \$12 50 a 13. Shad—one in market. Halifax Gross Herrings \$4 50, cut \$5 50.

PLASTER—Sales at \$4 50 on wharf.

LIME—Sales at Wharf \$1 20; Store \$1 37 1/2.

BUTTER—is in better supply. Firkin 18 to 20 cts. per lb.; fresh Roll 20 to 25; Goshen 20 to 24 cents.

GUANO—Little or none in market, \$8 25.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS. The trade in cotton here is limited. The quotations are 10 1/2 to 11 cts. Cotton Yarns 18 cts. per lb.

New Hampshire Legislature and the late Daniel Webster—The Lippin Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22. The House of Representatives, to-day, unanimously passed resolutions to clothe the State House in mourning in respect to the memory of Daniel Webster, to attend the funeral ceremonies in Boston on the 30th, and to have a funeral oration from Judge Peirce on the 22d of December, which day should be set apart for the purpose.

The opinion of the Judges of the Superior Court on the proposed new liquor law resembling that of Maine was read in the Senate chamber to-day. The Judges take the ground that the law conflicts both with the State and the United States constitution.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, NOV. 20.—The Legislature has passed a resolution inviting Gen. Pierce to accompany that body to Boston, to attend the obsequies of Daniel Webster. The invitation has been accepted.

## Late and Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 20. Later dates from Mexico have been received here, by which we learn that Urrea has been ordered to the plan of Jalisco, which opposes Arista, and favors the return of Santa Anna to power.

## FOR THE STANDARD.

NORMAL COLLEGE. A Bill is now before the Legislature to increase the resources of the above Institution. Normal College belongs to no sect or section, but is designed to promote the interest of the great middle class of society. Its ample instruction, healthy and moral location, and its cheapness, commend it to the careful consideration of our law-makers, and to the unqualified approbation of all who delight in substance as well as in show. The proposed Board of Trustees is one of distinguished ability, and will doubtless build up an institution of no mean ability, one that will tell well upon the interests of North Carolina.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1852.

Our news this morning from the